(XLIIId YEAR.) THE (No: 2130.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1787.

ROTTERDAM, *August* 2.

THERE are two societies here, one of modern patriots, and the other of ſtadtholderians. The former laſt week addreſſed themſelves to the magiſtrates, and requeſted that the latter ſhould be diſſolved and aboliſhed. The magiſtrates having deliberated thereon reſolved to reject their requiſition, and to protect the ſtadtholderian party, declaring that whoever did the leaſt violence to the ſaid ſociety or any one of its members, ſhould be conſidered and puniſhed as a diſturber of the peace.

AMSTERDAM, *Auguſt* 15.

Twelve of the eighteen cities have given their votes for the ſuſpenſion of the prince of Orange, as ſtadtholder and admiral general of the province of Holland, ſo that it may be conſidered as finally concluded. And the money which he annually received as ſtadtholder, &c. is to be appropriated to the uſe of the burgher-armed corps, who ſtyle themſelves the patriots, and who are now become ſo numerous, that they overawe the magiſtrates of the reſpective cities—even the ſtates of the province. Some ſay, their number amounts to 20,000 men. They have their deputies and their provincial aſſembly, as well as the ſtates; and have lately, in a declaration, ſpoken their minds freely to the legiſlative body itſelf. If the king of Pruſſia helps his brother-in-law only by memorials, the prince, it is thought, will not be able to maintain his ground.

UTRECHT, *Auguſt* 13.

The king of Pruſſia has propoſed to the court of Verſailles, that the following points might begin a mediation reſpecting the affairs of Holland, viz. "That the military ſhould be recalled from the province of Utrecht; that the differences ſubſiſting in the city of Utrecht ſhall be left to the deciſion of mediators; that the province of Holland ſhall not force the other provinces to annul their regulations of government; that the ſuſpenſion of the captain general ſhall be revoked, and the government of the Hague reſtored to the prince; that the princeſs ſhall be requeſted to return to Holland, and the licentiouſneſs of the preſs ſhall be reſtrained."

LONDON, *Auguſt* 9.

A very ſingular experiment is now making at one of the private dock yards in the river Thames in the line of naval architecture. A veſſel is conſtructing for a packet, whoſe whole bottom, the ſtern and head-poſt and keel-ſtern excepted, is wholly of copper, without planking of any kind whatever below the water's edge. The ribs are the ſame as in other veſſels, except in ſize and thickneſs, being only five-eight parts of the ſcantling uſual to ſuch veſſels on the ſame tonnage. Above the ſwale the planking is the ſame as in other veſſels, but rather of reduced thickneſs. The plates of copper are about an eighth of an inch in thickneſs, fattened to each other with rivets, and ſoldered ſtrongly together in the manner of boiling utenſils. If this eſſay ſhould prove ſucceſsful, as it muſt be particularly advantageous to veſſels which require ſwiftneſs, ſome packets will be built for government in the ſame manner. The hint is taken from the iron-works in Shropſhire, where a boat has been built in a ſimilar manner of iron plates, which is employed on the Birmingham canal.

Auguſt 10. The late major-general Salter was originally a private in the guards, and was taken from the ranks by the late duke of Cumberland. His highneſs cauſed him to be made a ſerjeant, and ſoon after was ſo pleaſed with his voice and manner of giving the word of command, that he gave him a commiſſion in the ſame regiment. This promotion gave great offence to the other officers, who refuſed Mr. Salter their countenance. Thus circumſtanced, he waited upon the royal duke, and ſtated the awkwardneſs of his ſituation. "Well, well, ſaid the duke, meet me to-morrow on the parade." The duke came down earlier than uſual, and going up to the colour-ſtand, his highneſs ſaluted lord Ligonier, and the officers of the regiment who were all in converſation together; but directing his eye round, as if by accident, he noticed poor Salter alone: "What ſaid his highneſs has that officer done, that he is *drummed* out of your councils?"—And going up to him, took him by the arm and walked up and down the parade with him, in the preſence of the different battalions and their officers. Lord Ligonier accoſting at this time the duke, entreated his highneſs's company to dinner. "With all my heart ſaid the duke—and remember Salter comes with me."——His lordſhip bowing ſaid, "I hope ſo." After this *ordeal*, Salter was well received by all his brethren of the blade, and by his merit raiſed himſelf to the rank he held at his death. About fourteen years ſince he retired from public ſervice, ſomewhat diſpleaſed, and certainly ill treated.

Auguſt 11. The ſultan of Mocco, whoſe territories lie on the north-eaſt coaſt of the bay of Bengal, has lately cauſed Mr. Nevin, the reſident at Bantale from the Eaſt-India company, and all his family, to be murdered. There had ſubſiſted a great animoſity between this prince and Mr. Nevin, the grounds of which were his not permitting the ſultan's people to buy rice, and puniſhing thoſe who ſold it. It is the firſt tranſaction of the kind that ever happened on that coaſt.

Auguſt 24. An extraordinary number of orders for inſurances were yeſterday received by the French mail;——This has added to the alarm which has prevailed at Lloyd's for ſome days paſt, and induced many to decline underwriting for fear of war.

A report ſtrongly prevailed alſo upon the Exchange yeſterday, that an order has been received at Corke to prevent the exportation of ſalt proviſion, which ſome French merchants have contracted for to victual the ſquadron, at this time equipping in Breſt harbour.

The warlike preparations making by the French are much greater than moſt people are aware of.—It is certain that during the height of laſt war in which we had 100,000 men born and muſtered in our fleets, the demand in Ireland for ſalt proviſions was never greater than it is at preſent; and what is very remarkable, theſe proviſions are not wanted for Britiſh conſumption; but all that can be purchaſed is conſigned to the port of Breſt. This does not look like peace.

On Tueſday laſt, ſoon after the races at Preſton, in Lancaſhire, one of the ſtands fell with 200 people upon it, 50 of whom at leaſt had their limbs broken, and are otherwiſe much bruiſed, but we do not hear of any one being killed, though the recovery of ſeveral is very doubtful. The craſh of the ſtand, and the cries and groans of men, women and children, were dreadful to the ſurrounding people. The earl of Derby, with that humanity which ever diſtinguiſhed his character, ordered every poſſible aſſiſtance to be adminiſtered to the ſufferers, and gave directions for the medical gentlemen of the town to attend all the wounded, whoſe profeſſional ſkill his lordſhip generouſly paid for out of his own purſe.

A letter from Seaford, in Suſſex, ſays, that by the number of pieces of wrecks and other things that have been thrown on the ſands on that coaſt, a great deal of damage muſt have been done by the tempeſtuous weather. Some of the veſſels loſt are ſuppoſed to be French and Dutch, by ſeveral ankers of brandy and kegs of geneva being thrown on the ſands.

The laſt letters from Algiers ſay, that the ravages of the plague are dreadful beyond imagination, the contagion having ſpread to all the towns and villages within a conſiderable diſtance of that capital. The letters add, that to aggravate the miſeries of the people, agriculture is almoſt entirely ſuſpended, and that they have before them only the proſpect of falling victims either to the dreadful diſtemper by which the country is afflicted, or to a general famine.

Auguſt 28. Private letters received yeſterday upon 'Change, from Amſterdam, mention ſeveral perſons of property having been lately confined there, on ſuſpicion of having furniſhed the ſtadtholder with money, and carrying on a prohibited correſpondence.

Private letters from Bruſſels inform us, that every thing was in motion in Brabant and Flanders, and that the inhabitants and monks were employed in the exerciſe of arms; that peaſants ran in throngs to change their ſpades for muſkets, and ſcythes for ſwords, by which it follows of courſe, that no one occupies himſelf either in commerce or trade of any kind. They have got already at Bruſſels 600 horſe and 3000 foot armed and in uniforms.

It is confidently aſſerted, that the Britiſh court has entered into a treaty of amity and alliance with the courts of Peterſburgh and Vienna.

Four conſuls, it is ſaid, are to be appointed for the management of the Britiſh mercantile concerns in the United States of America.

Saturday at noon, a large packet was received at St. James's, brought over by a meſſenger extraordinary from Nimeguen. The diſpatches are from the honourable James Grenville, now reſident on a private commiſſion at the ſtadtholder's court; but there are a number of other letters.

Since the arrival of the above, a report has got into circulation, that a propoſal has been made by his Pruſſian majeſty to the States of Holland, for holding a congreſs of mediators to arbitrate in the preſent diſputes, and ſettle differences. Their high mightineſſes the ſtates general to be one of the arbitrators.

Among other important matters which are to become the ſubject of parliamentary inquiry the enſuing ſeſſions, that branch of commerce, the African ſlave trade to the Weſt-Indies, is neither the laſt nor leaſt important. This traffic in human fleſh has often been threatened with a public inquiry, but as often dropped. A ſociety of gentlemen, at the head of which are ſeveral members of the houſe of commons, is now formed in town, who correſpond with ſome principal perſons at the out ports, where the ſhips employed in this trade are fitted out, ſo that a full, free and fair diſcuſſion is expected. Among other things the treatment of ſlaves in the Weſt Indies will be brought on the tapis, it being notorious that in time of war, the ſlaves in the Britiſh ſettlements, upon every emergency, have been mutinous; while in the French iſlands, their negroes have been among the moſt zealous defenders of their maſter's property.

The projects of the emperor have excited the moſt lively alarms, and a ſpirit of diſcontent now reigns in the four ſtates of Brabant, Heinau, Namur, and Flamand, which it will not be eaſy for him to quiet, as the moſt unanimous diſpoſition prevails againſt him. The chancellor, who was the only officer that ſhewed an alacrity in carrying his pretended reforms into execution, has been forced to leave the country, and count Belgioſo is confined to his own houſe. A mob aſſembled round his houſe laſt week and threatened to murder him; they even wrote to the duke d'Aremberg to requeſt that he would oblige them with a charger on which to lay his head; and had not that nobleman taken pains to pacify them, they would certainly have proceeded to ſome outrage.

ST. JOHN'S, *(Antigua) September* 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this iſland, June 27, 1787.

"I wiſh I was competent to explain to you a new or rather revived kind of proceeding at law, which has juſt been attempted with ſucceſs; and which affects all admiralty determinations—they are now going to try the grand St. Euſtatia queſtion in this manner. It has been ever underſtood that the determination of the delegates was final; but a Mr. Richardſon, a young council, in a matter reſpecting commodore Johnſon's Dutch Eaſt-Indiamen, gave notice he ſhould move the court of common pleas for a prohibition againſt the decree of the delegates, to whom this cauſe had been carried from the admiralty courts, on the ground of their having exceeded the powers veſted in them and decreed contrary to law. The old ſtagers in the law laughed, but lord Loughborough was convinced of the propriety and legality of the application, and ordered the prohibition without a moment's heſitation. The chief aim ſeems to be, to bring the matter before the houſe of lords, which they can do from the common pleas, but could not from the delegates. I ſuppoſe by this lucky hit Mr. Richardſon has made his fortune."

ST. PIERRE, *(Martinico) Auguſt* 30.

On Thurſday laſt, the 23d of this month, we were threatened, from the morning, with the weather that too often in this time of the year ruins our colonies. The wind ſhifted frequently from the eaſt to the north-eaſt and north, and weſt to the ſouth weſt and ſouth. It went through almoſt every point of the compaſs with violent guſts. It ſettled to the ſouth, and created a prodigious ſwell, which ſoon became fatal to our road; we ſaw periſh before our eyes, 4 coaſting ſloops and 4 ſchooners, an American ſloop and ſchooner, ſeven paſſage boats and two lighters. One mulatto ſailor was the only victim of the diſaſter in the road. Six paſſage boats from Port-Royal, and three from Lementen, were alſo loſt. In general the plantations of this colony have ſuffered but little, except from the loſs of proviſions.

NEW-YORK, *October* 19.

Advices received from Quebec inform, that a very large colony has been ſettled upon Beaver-iſland, which is ſituated on the north, (i. e.) the Britiſh ſide of Lake Ontario, with leave of the governor general of Britiſh America, lord Dorcheſter, where they have every proſpect of carrying on a moſt extenſive trade for furs, &c. with the Indian nations, who prefer a traffic nearer home than coming over the falls to Montreal or Quebec. Very large quantities of goods are preparing to be ſent off from Quebec to the new ſettlers for trafficing with the Indians.

Extract of a letter from Tangiers, July 8.

"The Engliſh conſul general is returned within theſe eight days from the Mooriſh court, and has agreed with his Mooriſh majeſty, that all that has paſſed ſhall be forgotten on both ſides. The exor

bitant duties on horned cattle exported from hence to Gibraltar, are leſſened and reduced to the ſtandard of former treaties. The Engliſh conſul has obtained permiſſion to build a houſe, but has not been able to ſucceed in his purpoſe of eſtabliſhing factories at Larache and Martin, the port of Tetuan. The good diſpoſitions of the king of Morocco towards the Engliſh, have been bought at the following prices.

"Liſt of preſents made by the Engliſh conſul to the emperor of Morocco:

"*Firſt day's audience.* Two very elegant gold watches, valued at 600l. ſterling each. Theſe his majeſty demanded, they are ſet with diamonds, and emeralds, and are the ſame he preſented major Curtis with, in 1783—Five pieces of ſuperfine cloth, making together 130 ells: ſix pieces of fine cambric, a ſmall carriage or chaiſe with a head, two boxes of liquors, containing each 20 bottles; one cheſt of tea and two of ſugar.

"*Second audience.* Two pieces of ſuperfine cloth, making together 180 ells: two pots of porcelain, filled with confectionary.

"*Third audience.* An elegant gold watch, ſet in diamonds. It is much doubted here, whether the reconciliation between the court of London and that of Morocco, will be laſting."

October 23. By the brig Polly and Nancy, lately arrived at Boſton, we learn, that through the mediation of France and England, the commotions in Holland are nearly come to a cloſe, and that a civil war, between the contending parties in the country, in all probability is not likely to take place, owing to the general peaceable diſpoſition of moſt of the European powers. France and England, whom, it ſeems, hold the balance between them, not finding it to their intereſt to engage in a quarrel, have mutually exerted their mediating faculties to effect a compromiſe between the ſtadtholder and the patriots, each of whom, it is ſaid, have been ſo enraged, that the greateſt enormities have been committed by their adherents.

The Worceſter Magazine mentions, that in the county of Berkſhire in Maſſachuſetts, the ſupreme judicial court had paſſed ſentence of death on Wm. Manning, for treaſon. This Manning appears to be one of the perſons excepted by the legiſlature of that ſtate in the act of indemnity of laſt June. He was an active officer under Perez Hamlin, who made a deſcent on the town of Stockbridge, on the night of the 26th of February laſt, with about 80 or 100 men, and plundered and captivated many of its reſpectable inhabitants, and was afterwards defeated in the memorable action of Sheffield. Hamlin yet remains in ſuch a languiſhing ſituation of the wounds he then received, as to be unable to take his trial for the crime of treaſon of which he ſtands charged.

AUGUSTA, *September* 1.

A letter from T. Barnard, Eſquire, commiſſary to the Creek nation, to his honour the governor, dated Flint River, Auguſt 18, 1787, ſays, "Tomorrow I ſhall ſet out for the Cuſſitah's, in order to deliver your talk to them, which, I apprehend, will ſeem to them ſo far from granting their requeſt, that I am almoſt convinced, from their preſent diſpoſition, they will commit hoſtilities: therefore think it highly neceſſary for the inhabitants on the frontiers, from the mouth of the river Alatamaha up the ſtreams of the Oconee, to be prepared to meet them; as it is very uncertain where they will ſtrike the firſt blow; but undoubtedly where they expect the leaſt reſiſtance.—From every circumſtance, I have reaſon to believe, the ſavages will be outrageous in a very ſhort time.—Some of the Lower-town Indians have lately been at Penſacola, returned with a large ſupply of ammunition, which as they ſay, they received from the Spaniſh governor O'Neal.—The party that had ſet out for Cumberland, with an intention to deſtroy that ſettlement, are returned without doing any miſchief."

September 25.

Extract of a letter from John Sevier, Eſq; governor of the ſtate of Franklin, to his honour the governor of this ſtate, dated Mount-Pleaſant, Auguſt 30, 1787.

"RESPECTING the conduct of the Creeks, I think it extraordinary indeed, that they ſhould have the inſolence to demand any white perſon as a retaliation, when it is notoriouſly known, they were the firſt aggreſſors, and that they have frequently, and indiſcriminately, murdered our good and peaceable citizens for many months paſt.

"The two encloſed letters from colonels Robertſon and Bledſoe, will inform you of the many murders and ravages committed in that country by the Creeks: alſo of the fate of captain Davenport, and ſome others in the Chickaſaw nation. From paſt experience, I believe, every overture made by that perfidious nation, the Creeks, is intended for a deception.—The ſtate of Georgia may be convinced that we will encounter every difficulty, in order to raiſe a formidable force to act in conjunction with your army, in caſe of a campaign.

"We have lately been informed from Virginia, that a number of gentlemen in that ſtate are ready to join us as volunteers.

"Our aſſembly ſat but a few days, and adjourned to the 17th of September.——They ordered 400 men to be raiſed for the defence of our frontiers; they will be ſtationed in the vicinity of Chickamaugah."

Extract of a letter from colonel Robertſon, to the governor of the ſtate of Franklin, dated Naſhville, (Cumberland) Auguſt 1, 1787.

"By accounts from the Chickaſaws, we are informed, that at a grand council held in the Creek nation, it was unanimouſly determined, to do their utmoſt, this fall, to cut off this country, and we expect the Cherokees have joined them.

"On the 5th of July, a party of Creeks killed captain Davenport, agent for Georgia, and three more in the Chickaſaw nation, wounded three, and took one priſoner; which the Chickaſaws are not able to reſent for want of ammunition.

"The people are drawing together in large ſtations, and do every thing neceſſary for their defence; but, I fear, without ſome timely aſſiſtance, we ſhall chiefly fall a ſacrifice. Ammunition is very ſcarce, and a Chickaſaw now here, tells us, that they imagine to reduce our ſtation by killing our cattle, &c. and ſtarve us out.

"We expect they are now on their way to this country to the number of a thouſand."

Extract of a letter from colonel Bledſoe, to the governor of the ſtate of Franklin, dated Summer county, Auguſt 5, 1787.

"The ſavages are daily committing the moſt cruel outrages—Poor major Hall and his eldeſt ſon, fell a ſacrifice to their fury a few days ago, near Bledſoe's Lick. They have killed about twenty-four perſons in the courſe of a few months in this ſettlement, beſides a number more near it."

Extract of a letter from general Cocke, to his honour the governor of this ſtate, dated Mulberry-Grove, (ſtate of Franklin), June 25.

"When I take a view of the local and political ſituation of this country, I conceive the intereſt of your ſtate, ſo far as reſpects Indian affairs, almoſt inſeparable with the ſafety and happineſs of this country: I am certain every thing to ſerve your ſtate or its intereſt, will be done by the people of Franklin. General Kennedy, I imagine, will be able to raiſe a thouſand or fifteen hundred men as volunteers, and I think I can raiſe a like number; an army of two or three thouſand men will be quite ſufficient to march through any of their towns. I hope the Indians have not been ſo ſucceſsful in your ſtate as the Cherokees report; the accounts from that nation are, that the Creeks have killed twenty-five families without the loſs of a man. I have ordered the different colonels under my command, to hold their men in readineſs, to march when neceſſity ſhall require it."

WINCHESTER, *October* 12.

A gentleman from Harriſon county, on whoſe veracity we may rely, has favoured us with the following intelligence: That on Monday the 13th of September, a diſcovery was made, by a lad, of a party of Indians ſtealing a number of horſes, on the weſt fork of Monongalia river, about fourteen miles above Clarkſburg. A party of volunteers, headed by major William Lowther, who has long diſtinguiſhed himſelf famous for Indian catching, aſſembled early the next morning, and having taken their tracks, purſued them upwards of one hundred and forty miles, came upon them in their camp early on Friday morning, killed two and wounded another, brought back all the horſes, took from them four guns, and a conſiderable quantity of other plunder. One of the guns thus obtained proved to have been the property of a young man on theſe waters, whom the Indians ſhot in the woods about eight years ago. In this expedition one of our volunteers received a wound, of which he expired on the third day. Among the plunder taken from the Indians was a white perſons ſcalp and ſome wheat bread, which is a farther proof of their late diabolical practices.

ANNAPOLIS, *November* 8.

By the United States in congreſs aſſembled, at New-York, October 3, 1787.

On a report of the ſecretary at war, to whom was referred his letter of the 26th of September, congreſs came to the following reſolutions:

Whereas the time for which the greater part of the troops on the frontiers are engaged, will expire in the courſe of the enſuing year,

Reſolved, That the intereſt of the United States require, that a corps of ſeven hundred troops ſhall be ſtationed on the frontiers, to protect the ſettlers on the public lands from the depredations of the Indians, to facilitate the ſurveying and ſelling of the lands, in order to reduce the public debt, and to prevent all unwarrantable intruſions thereon.

Reſolved, That in order to ſave the great expence of tranſporting new levies to the diſtant frontiers of the United States, and alſo to avail the public of the diſcipline and knowledge of the country acquired by the troops of the frontiers, it is highly expedient to retain as many of them, as ſhall voluntarily re-engage in the ſervice.

Reſolved, That ſeven hundred non-commiſſioned officers and privates be raiſed for the term of three years, unleſs ſooner diſcharged; and that the ſame be furniſhed in the proportions herein ſpecified, by the ſtates which raiſed the troops agreeably to the requiſitions of congreſs of April, 1785.

Connecticut, one hundred and ſixty-five.
New-York, one hundred and ſixty-five.
New-Jerſey, one hundred and ten.
Pennſylvania, two hundred and ſixty.

That the commiſſioned officers for the ſaid troops, be furniſhed by the ſaid ſtates, agreeably to the preſent proportions.

That the organization of the ſaid troops, together with the two companies of artillery, raiſed by virtue of the reſolves of congreſs of the 20th October, 1786, be according to the preſent eſtabliſhment, to wit; one regiment of infantry of eight companies, each company four ſerjeants, four corporals, two muſicians, and ſixty privates: and one battalion of artillery, of four companies, each company four ſerjeants, four corporals, two muſicians, and ſixty privates.

That the ſecretary at war make the neceſſary arrangements from time to time, to replace the men on the frontiers, whoſe engagements ſhall expire.

That the ſaid troops ſhall be governed by ſuch rules and articles of war, as are, or ſhall be eſtabliſhed by congreſs or a committee of the ſtates.

That the pay and allowances of the ſaid troops, be the ſame as directed by the reſolve of congreſs of April 12, 1785.

That the board of treaſury make the neceſſary proviſions of cloathing and rations from time to time, at ſuch places as the ſecretary at war ſhall judge neceſſary.

Meſſieurs GREEN,

THE new federal government, recommended by the grand convention at Philadelphia, will probably be diſcuſſed by the aſſembly, ſoon after they meet, and it is generally ſuppoſed, a *ſtate convention* will be called by unanimous conſent.—As the legiſlature are empowered to point out the time and manner of the election, many perſons of a liberal turn of mind are anxious, that the delegates to the convention ſhould be appointed like the ſenate, by electors deputed for that eſpecial purpoſe, one from each hundred, and that they ſhould act on oath—By this mode, every man in the ſtate might leave home in the morning, give his vote and return in the evening; party and faction would be annihilated, and none but men of ability be intruſted to ratify or reject a plan of government, upon which depend the happineſs or miſery of future generations—It is well known, that near half of the members of convention, which formed our preſent conſtitution, were by no means pre-eminent for talents or knowledge of the principles of government, and that more than a dozen of the members of the convention in Philadelphia, were *markſmen*, unable to write their own names, which would not have been the caſe, had they been choſen by electors on oath—In legiſlation all miſtakes may be rectified, as ſoon as diſcovered, therefore a deficiency of ability is not ſo derogatory to the public good, as in a convention, where integrity alone, unleſs aſſiſted by a portion of conſtitutional information and hiſtorical knowledge, will be uſeleſs—When the convention in Pennſylvania was choſen, an artful ſet of men prevailed on the different batalions of militia to eſtabliſh correſponding committees of privates, who too ſucceſsfully diffuſed among the people at large a reſolution to chooſe no men of fortune or book learning, leſt they ſhould not form a government favourable to poor people, the conſequence of which was the formation of a conſtitution defective in the ſupplemental checks, neceſſary to ſecure liberty upon a firm and permanent baſis; in ſhort, as there is but one branch of legiſlation, all their laws are to be conſidered as the reſult of party prejudice, rather then of cool, deliberate diſcuſſion and reflection.—The ſame levelling ſpirit in 1776, pervaded all our counties, contiguous to Pennſylvania, Frederick only excepted, in chooſing convention men, particularly in Baltimore county, which excluded a gentleman, now no more, becauſe he was a man of education, from an erroneous idea that education hardens the human heart, and renders a man inſenſible to the diſtreſſes of the poor—had not the other counties happily corrected this baneful ſpirit, our preſent form of government, which is generally deemed one of the beſt on the continent, would probably have been as defective and ridiculous as that of Pennſylvania—Now the appointment of delegates to the convention by electors, will effectually prevent the excluſion of men of ability and information, and perhaps it would be proper to allow the electors the privilege of chooſing even nonreſidents, provided they poſſeſſed real property in the counties for which they may be choſen, to the amount of £. 500, for an intimate knowledge of the local ſituation of the different counties, though neceſſary in an aſſembly-man, is not requiſite in a delegate to the convention.

I have ſuggeſted the above hints merely to prompt abler perſons than myſelf to take up the pen, and by elucidating the ſubject in a maſterly manner, enable our legiſlature to call a convention and to adopt ſome mode, by which the elections of men, moſt eminent for ability and integrity, may be ſecured, and ignorance, faction and prejudice, excluded from the convention.

I ardently wiſh the proceedings of our convention may reflect honour on the members of it, and ſhall feel happy in being even an inconſiderable inſtrument in effecting ſo deſirable an event.

Annapolis, October 29, 1787. A FEDERALIST.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of John Brown, deceaſed, are deſired to preſent them to the ſubſcriber at Vienna, in Dorcheſter county, on the firſt Monday in April next.

JOHN HENRY, adminiſtrator.

November 3, 1787.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be sold, on Thursday the 29th instant, at three o'clock P. M. on the premises,

PART of a lot of ground in the city of Annapolis, with the improvements thereon, lying in Prince-George's-street, adjoining Doctor James Murray's, taken in execution as the property of Thomas Rutland, and to be sold to satisfy a debt due to James Little.

DAVID STEUART, sheriff.

South river, November 4, 1787.

TO BE SOLD at Queen-Anne, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 23d instant, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted) by the subscriber,

A LOT of ground in Queen-Anne, with a new dwelling house thereon, two stories high, with two rooms on a floor, a good kitchen, stable, and a garden paled in; also a considerable quantity of household and kitchen furniture, some horses, cows, and a negro girl. The terms to be made known on the day of sale.

SAMUEL JACOB.

Anne-Arundel county, November 5, 1787.

The subscriber will offer for sale, on Monday the 3d day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE plantation whereon he now lives, containing 325 acres, lying within three miles of Herring-bay, and five from Lower-Marlborough, well improved, with good meadows, &c. Two years credit will be given, on paying one fifth of the purchase money on the day of sale. Bond with two approved securities will be required. On the same day will be sold between twenty and thirty very valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, girls, and children, for cash or tobacco, or nine months credit, on paying one third of the money on the first day of January eighty-eight. Tobacco of any quality and from any warehouse in the state will be received in part pay, and the selling price at such warehouses will be allowed, by

GILBERT HAMILTON SMITH.

November 7, 1787.

THE subscriber having removed to the house wherein Mr. Nathan Hammond lately dwelt, near the dock, has laid in a stock of malt beer of excellent quality, and will be constantly supplied with oysters, for the accommodation of his customers.—He returns his sincere thanks to his friends in particular, and the public in general, for the kind encouragement he has met with heretofore, and by a particularity in the choice of his liquors, and close attention to his business, he hopes to merit a continuance of their favours.

JOHN HUMPHRYS.

November 6, 1787.

ON the petition of William Sprigg Bowie, of Prince-George's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 22d day of December next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Prince-George's county, November 5, 1787.

By virtue of a deed of trust to me, from William Sprigg Bowie, will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Upper-Marlborough, on the 12th of December next,

SEVERAL valuable negro fellows, and a negro woman, all of whom have been accustomed to making and curing fine tobacco. And on the same day will be sold, a quantity of Indian corn; and on the 15th of January next, will be offered at public sale, at the town of Upper-Marlborough, a tract of land, adjoining said town, called and known by the name of BELL'S PASTURE, and the HORSE RACE, containing about three hundred and eighty acres, on which are two tobacco houses, corn house, negro quarters, and a very good apple orchard; the plantation is in good order, and under a good fence; the land is nearly equal to any in the county for wheat, corn and fine tobacco.—The terms of purchase will be made known on the days of sale. The title papers may be seen at any time before the sale, on application to

RINALDO JOHNSON.

November 6, 1787.

ON the petition of Samuel Auld, of Talbot county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 31st day of December next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act, and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, of Anne Arundel county, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court in November, to liberate him agreeable to the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed last session of assembly.

WILLIAM BURGESS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, of Anne Arundel county, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, in November next, to liberate him agreeable to the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed last session of assembly.

JOHN CLARK.

October 29, 1787.

THE subscriber takes this method of forewarning all persons from hunting with either dog or gun in his enclosures in future.—From the damages he has long sustained from such idlers, he shall spare no pains to detect them, and prosecute the law against them made and provided for such offence.

STEPHEN STEWARD.

November 2, 1787.

On Monday the 22d of October last, was committed to my custody as a runaway,

NEGRO GEORGE, who says he is the property of Mr. Thomas Snowden of Prince-George's county, he is about five feet eight or nine inches high, of a yellow complexion, appears to be about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age; his master is desired to take him away and pay charges.

JOHN CARTWRIGHT, sheriff of St. Mary's county.

November 6, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the subscribers creditors, that being unable to discharge his debts, he means to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, to liberate him agreeably to the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors.

JOSEPH WILKINSON.

November 2, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the subscribers creditors, that being unable to discharge his debts, he means to apply to the justices of Charles county court, at their next April term, to liberate him agreeable to the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors.

LEONARD WHEELER.

September 10, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, being unable to pay his debts, intends to apply to the justices of Charles county court, at their next sitting, in order to take the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

NICHOLAS CRAYCROFT.

A MEETING of the visitors of St. John's college is earnestly requested on Tuesday the 13th of November. It is hoped this notice will be observed, as business, which materially concerns that institution, requires the attendance of the visitors at that time.

THOMAS JENINGS,
JOHN THOMAS,
NICHOLAS CARROLL,
} visitors.

Charles county, October 12, 1787.

Will be exposed to the highest bidder, for cash, at my dwelling place, St. Bernard's, on Monday the 19th of November next,

SUNDRY valuable country born slaves, amongst them, a most valuable carpenter and house wench, fifty pounds a year has been offered for the carpenter, (since peace).—Also several valuable horses, oxen and other stock; sixteen months credit will be given, on bond bearing interest, with approved security—Ten per cent. will be deducted off, of all bonds paid off within one month from the date of said sale, and six per cent. deducted if paid off within three months from the end of said month, viz, until the 19th of March following—heavy and new tobacco inspected in this and the other counties, will be taken at the then market price, in money.

WILLIAM LEIGH.

Head of Severn, October 22, 1787.

HAVING observed an advertisement in the Maryland Gazette of the 18th instant, wherein Mr. William Cromwell has offered for sale, on the 10th of November next, a tract of land called Hurtleberry-Island, I conceive it necessary to inform the public that the said tract of land is my property, and shall not relinquish it, until compelled by law.

THOMAS HAMMOND, of John.

September 2, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the subscriber at the next November court in Montgomery county, for a commission under the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, to prove and mark the bounds and lines of a tract of and called Joseph's Park in the said county.

DANIEL CARROLL.

Piscataway, October 17, 1787.

WANTED,

NEAR this place, a person well qualified to teach reading, writing and arithmetic fully, in a regular method. Such a one properly recommended, may procure a good school, from a set of employers of good pay, and in a healthy neighbourhood, on application to

JOSIAS BEALL.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, two HORSES, viz. A black, about 13 hands 3 inches high; the other is a bay, about 14 hands one inch, both are branded with the letter B, the black one trots, and the bay one paces. Whoever takes up the said horses, and delivers them to the subscriber, shall have, if fifteen miles from home, the above reward, and so in proportion for a greater or less distance, and reasonable charges, paid by

REUBEN M'DANIEL.

PICKLED HERRINGS.

A FEW BARRELS, of the first quality, to be sold by

JOHN RANDALL.

WANTED,

AN honest, sober, careful, industrious blacksmith. Good encouragement will be given to such a one, by

NICHOLAS WORTHINGTON.

Maryland, Jones's Falls, Baltimore, October 26, 1787.

PETERS AND CO.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they are now ready to deliver STRONG, TABLE and SMALL BEER, from their brewery.

Merchants and captains may be supplied with beer for ship-use, the same in quality as brewed in England.

As every attention will be paid to the quality of the beer made at the brewery, none will be delivered but in casks, branded, PETERS and CO. who flatter themselves, with giving satisfaction and meeting encouragement.

Wanted a malster at the above brewery, who has been brought up to the pale-malting business in England.

October 27, 1787.

ON the petition of Joseph Hall, of Montgomery county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the tenth day of December next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis; and that a trustee or trustees, will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

FINDING it altogether out of my power at present to discharge the several claims now against me, I hereby give this public notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to prefer a petition to the next sitting court of Charles county, soliciting the benefit of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

SAMUEL ASHCOM.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Elizabeth Dulany, wife of Walter Dulany, Esq; proposes to petition the honourable general assembly at their next session, for restitution of certain confiscated property of her former husband, Lloyd Dulany, remaining unsold, and for compensation for other of his property confiscated and sold.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

Port-Tobacco, October 24, 1787.

THE inhabitants of Port-Tobacco, reflecting with horror on the attempt made to destroy the town on Tuesday night the 16th instant, by setting fire to the store of the subscribers—do offer the above reward for discovering and convicting the perpetrators of that infernal act—and any accomplice becoming states evidence, shall receive the reward on conviction of his associates.

NICHOLAS and VALENTINE PEERS.

October 22, 1787.

TO BE SOLD at the late dwelling house of Doctor John Sprigg, deceased, on Monday the 26th day of November next, for ready cash,

A VARIETY of household furniture, horses, three pair of broke mules, cattle, sheep and hogs.

Also, to be sold, for cash, tobacco, credit, or any kind of public securities at their passing value, a number of full blooded horses, mares, colts and fillies. sw

RICHARD SPRIGG.

October 10, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Talbot county court, at their next March term, for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

JOHN COLSTON.

October 1, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the subscribers creditors, that being unable to discharge his debts, he means to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, at their next November term, to liberate him agreeably to the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors.

w6 JOSHUA DORSEY.

September 28, 1787.

ON the petition of Levin Ballard, of Calvert county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 16th day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Talbot-town, September 28, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly of this state, at the next session, for the opening and laying out a road from Talbot-town, to a place called Cowlanding, in Talbot county.

October 13, 1787.

ON the petition of James Vinſon, of Dorcheſter county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act reſpecting inſolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the ſaid petitioner, that the thirtieth day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the ſaid creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a truſtee or truſtees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the ſaid act; and it is ordered that this notice be publiſhed ſix weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

October 12, 1787.

ON the petition of Richard Harwood, of Talbot county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act reſpecting inſolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the ſaid petitioner, that the twenty-ſeventh day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the ſaid creditors, at the chancery-office in the city of Annapolis, and that a truſtee or truſtees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the ſaid act; and it is ordered that this notice be publiſhed ſix weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

October 13, 1787.

ON the petition of Ezekiel Jacob, of Prince-George's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act reſpecting inſolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the ſaid petitioner, that the 30th day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the ſaid creditors, at the chancery-office in the city of Annapolis, and that a truſtee or truſtees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the ſaid act; and it is ordered that this notice be publiſhed ſix weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

October 15, 1787.

ON the petition of William Begole, of Anne-Arundel county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of aſſembly, entitled An act reſpecting inſolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the ſaid petitioner, that the firſt day of December next is appointed for a meeting of the ſaid creditors at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a truſtee or truſtees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the ſaid act; and it is ordered that this notice be publiſhed ſix weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiſer.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

October 8, 1787.

ON the petition of Edward Bromwell, of Talbot county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act reſpecting inſolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the ſaid petitioner, that the twenty-ſixth day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the ſaid creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a truſtee or truſtees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the ſaid act; and it is ordered that this notice be publiſhed ſix weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

September 26, 1787.

ON the petition of Baſil Williamſon, a priſoner in Calvert county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act reſpecting inſolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the ſaid petitioner, that the twelfth day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the ſaid creditors, at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a truſtee or truſtees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the ſaid act; and it is ordered, that this notice be publiſhed ſix weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Dorcheſter county, to wit: October term, 1787.

ON the petition of William Thomas of Dorcheſter county, praying the benefit of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act reſpecting inſolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the ſaid petitioner, that Thurſday the ſixth day of December next is appointed for a meeting of the ſaid creditors, at the court-houſe of ſaid county, in Cambridge, and that a truſtee or truſtees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the ſaid act; and it is ordered that this notice be publiſhed ſix weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore Journal, and in the public paper printed at Cheſter-town.

Teſt. N. HAMMOND, clk.

Dorcheſter county, October 4, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for an act to veſt in the truſtees of the poor of Dorcheſter county, the free-ſchool lands and funds in the ſaid conty.

A STORE-HOUSE to be RENTED.

Inquire of the Printers.

August 21, 1787.

LANDS for SALE.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale, all that *Tract of land*, called *Beall's Plantation*, and *Bateman's Field*, (being part of *Snowden's Reputation Supported*) containing from a late ſurvey 676¾ acres, ſituated on the head of South river in Anne-Arundel county, about 3 miles from navigable water, 12 from the city of Annapolis, 28 from Baltimore-town, 24 from George-town, and about 7 from the inſpection houſes of Indian Landing, and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco.

This plantation has not been tenanted for 3 years, is a moſt pleaſing and deſirable ſituation, and capable of great improvement at a very ſmall expence; there are 259 acres of timber land, a greater part of the timber is very valuable.—The ſubſcriber would prefer diſpoſing of the whole in one lot, but has no objection to making ſeveral of it, the timber land is conveniently ſituated for making ſuch diviſions in equal proportions, and there are many pleaſant ſituations for erecting different buildings; it is alſo well watered—a very good mill ſtream runs through it, and there is ſome meadow ground, and much more may be very readily made. The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling houſe with three rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, corn-houſe, ſtables, tobacco houſe, and two very fine apple orchards, one of which contains 220 trees, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

A plan of this eſtate may be ſeen at Mr. Vachel Stevens, ſurveyor, Annapolis, who will ſhew the premiſes; alſo at Meſſrs. William Paterſon, and Brothers, Baltimore, and further information had—for price, terms, &c. apply to

JOHN WADDINGTON,
in Anne-Arundel-co.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, September 12, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 4th of June, a negro man named CHARLES, twenty-five years of age, a ſhort thick fellow, about five feet ſix inches high, has a ſhort flat noſe, a very buſhy head of hair, thick lips, with a lump on the upper one, he is a handy fellow, and works well at the whip-ſaw; had on when he went away his common working dreſs; I have reaſon to believe he has other cloaths with him, but cannot particularly deſcribe them, therefore he probably may change his apparel. As I purchaſed him of Notley Young, Eſq; on Patowmack, I apprehend he is lurking about in that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive if above ten miles from home thirty ſhillings, if out of the county forty ſhillings, and if out of the ſtate the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

April 16, 1787.

RAN away laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Charles county, a negro man named WALLEY, a tall ſlender made fellow, about ſix feet and an inch high, aged about 35 years, he is not country born, ſpeaks bad Engliſh ſo that it can be hardly underſtood; had on when he went away a white fearnought jacket, a pair of white nap cotton breeches, and oſnabrig ſhirt, and has taken with him many other cloaths, which I cannot deſcribe, as he is remarkably fond of dreſs. Alſo went away at the ſame time, a negro woman named NELL, aged about fifty years, ſhe is a low ſquat wench. Alſo took with them two horſes, one a light ſorrel, about fourteen hands and an inch high, branded on the near buttock W. the other a dark bay, about fourteen hands high, and a ſmall crop on the end of one of his ears. Whoever takes up the ſaid negroes and horſes ſhall receive for each of the horſes, two dollars if brought home, and eight dollars for each negro, paid by the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be SOLD, atthe Printing-Office, Price 7/6,

THE

LAWS

Of April Seſſion, 1787.

ALSO

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS Of BOTH HOUSES.

October 8, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, being unable to diſcharge his debts, intends to apply to the juſtices of Charles, county, at their November adjourned court, for the benefit of the act reſpecting inſolvent debtors.

ALLEN HARBIN.

October 13, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, being unable to diſcharge his debts, intends to apply to the juſtices of Prince-George's county court, at their next term, for the benefit of the act reſpecting inſolvent debtors.

SAMUEL CHENEY.

Annapolis, October 17, 1787.

JUST IMPORTED, in the ſhip WILLING TOM, captain JEFFERY, from London, and to be ſold wholeſale and retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or country produce, by

JOHN PETTY and CO.

At their ſtores in Annapolis, Port-Tobacco, Queen-Anne on Patuxent,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon; alſo a quantity of porter, old port, ſherry and carcavelle wine in bottles.

N. B. A general aſſortment of Britiſh cordage and ſail duck.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

September 20, 1787.

RAN away, on the 25th day of Auguſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South River, a likely young negro fellow named JACK, about twenty-ſix years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high; had on when he went away, an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, an old felt hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall receive, if ten miles from home four dollars, if thirty miles ſix dollars, and if out of the ſtate the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by me

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

JOSEPH COURT,

HAS juſt imported, in the Ceres, captain Travers, a large aſſortment of ſuperfine broad clothes, and buttons of the neweſt faſhion. Second clothes mill'd drabs, broad clothes, as low as 3/9 coſt, coatings, ſtrouds 9/4, 8/4, and duffil blankets, linſey woolſeys, figured tammies, and ſtuffs of all kinds, fearnoughts of different colours, ſome beſt double milled do. white, blue and green Welch cottons and plains, Kendal cottons, Irish linens of all ſorts, Iriſh, Ruſſia, and Lancaſhire ſheetings, a large quantity of German oſnabrigs, Iriſh and Scotch do. corduroys and thickſets, a good aſſortment of ſaddlery and ironmongery, mens and womens ſhoes of all ſorts, boots and boot legs, bend leather, waxed and grain ſkins, ſhamey ſkins, all ſorts of gun-powder and ſhot, nutmegs, cloves and mace, oſnabrig and ſhoe thread, coloured threads, and white threads of all ſorts, ſilk and twiſt, mens and womens worſted and cotton ſtockings, loaf ſugar, womens faſhionable ſtays, &c. &c. &c. which he will ſell very low for caſh or tobacco, at his ſtore at Weſt-river.

N. B. Well aſſorted low-priced woollens to be ſold by the bale.

September 26, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly, for an act to paſs, empowering the juſtices of Charles county, to levy on the inhabitants of ſaid county, a quantity of tobacco, or the value thereof in money, ſufficient to replace all the tobacco loſt out of Nanjemoy warehouſe, during the time her late huſband was inſpector at ſaid warehouſe, and that can be made appear was not loſt by her ſaid huſband's neglect or careleſſneſs.

HENRIETTA ADAMS.

October 8, 1787.

TO BE RENTED,

THE ſubſcribers plantation, adjoining the land of John Thomas and Samuel Galloway, at Weſt river, containing between four and five hundred acres, with or without the ſtock and plantation utenſils, as may be moſt convenient; ſome part of the land has not been tended for ſeveral years; there is on the land a tobacco houſe and ſeveral other houſes, two apple orchards, and an excellent meadow, alſo a ſufficiency of wood to ſupport the plantation for a number of years. For further particulars inquire of the ſubſcriber in Montgomery county, or Richard Hopkins, ſon of Gerard, at the Head of South-river, in Anne-Arundel county.

JOHN THOMAS.

Charles county, September 9, 1787.

THE Subſcriber intends to petition the enſuing general aſſembly for reſtoration of, or compenſation for, a part of a tract of land called CRAIN'S LOW GROUNDS, lying in Charles county, and confiſcated as Britiſh property.

JOHN CRAIN.

Auguſt 7, 1787.

BROKE gaol on the 2d of this month, a mulatto man, committed as a runaway, named David Anderſon, about five feet eight or nine inches high, who ſays he belongs to Mrs. Hipkins, of Weſtmoreland county, Virginia; had on an oſnabrig ſhort coat, and buckſkin breeches; he may probably change his cloaths as he had others with him. Whoever takes up the ſaid man, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have three pounds reward.

DAVID STEUART, ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Strawberry-hill, near Annapolis, June 20, 1787.

LOST, about the 25th day of laſt May, between the Bodkin and the mouth of Magothy river, a ſmall almoſt new BOAT, about ten or twelve feet keel, rows with four oars, and has the ſubſcriber's name cut on her ſtern. Whoever will deliver her here, or give ſuch information that ſhe be recovered, ſhall be well paid for their trouble, by

RICHARD SPRIGG.

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